

Foreign Students in U.S. Reach Record 366,354

NEW YORK

The number of foreign students attending U.S. colleges and universities rose 2.9 per cent last year to a record 366,354, the Institute of International Education reported last week.

For the second year in a row, Asians accounted for more than half of all foreign students, with enrollment of Asians up 6.0 per cent to 191,430 in 1988-89. That growth, along with increases in students from Europe, Latin America, and North America, more than offset declines in the numbers of students from Africa, the Middle East, and Oceania.

East Asian nations continued to top the list of countries sending the most students to the United States. China was the leading country of origin, sending 29,040, an increase of 15.4 per cent over 1987-88. Taiwan was a close second with 28,760 students, 7.9 per cent more than the previous year. Japan placed third with 24,000, a 33-per-cent gain. Japan's increase was the largest of any country.

The figures are based on a survey of 2,904 institutions.

In a report of the survey, the institute said that in 1988-89, 66.5 per cent of foreign students were male, 89.9 per cent enrolled on a full-time basis, 87.3 per cent attended four-year colleges, 65.6 per cent attended public colleges, and 62.6 per cent were supported primarily from personal or family funds.

Engineering Is Most Popular

Engineering remained the most popular field of study among foreign students last year, although the proportion studying the subject dipped slightly to 19.8 per cent. Business was the second most popular field, chosen by 18.9 per cent of all foreign students, followed by mathematics and computer science, selected by 9.6 per cent.

Over all, foreign-student enrollment by program in 1988-89 was: graduate, 45.2 per cent; bachelor's, 36 per cent; associate, 11.1 per cent; intensive English language, 4 per cent; practical training, 1.9 per cent; and non-degree, 1.8 per cent.

The number of foreign students enrolled in graduate programs rose 5.9 per cent, while undergraduate enrollment fell 2.4 per cent. A sharp 23.5-per-cent increase in enrollment in intensive English-language programs was due to a combination of actual gains and improved survey coverage, according to the institute.

Miami-Dade Community College had the largest number of foreign students, 5,080, and American University had the largest number of nationalities on campus: Its 1,394 foreign students came from 125 different countries, the institute said.

Copies of the 150-page report, "Open Doors 1988/89," will be available next month from I.I.E. Books, 809 United Nations Plaza, New York 10017-3580. The price is \$32.95, prepaid.

—JEAN EVANGELAUF

FACT FILE: Foreign Students in U.S. Institutions, 1988-89

Institutions with largest enrollments

Rank	Institution	Number of foreign students	Proportion of total enrollment
1.	Miami-Dade Community College	5,080	11.2%
2.	University of Southern California	3,486	11.8%
3.	University of Texas, Austin	3,385	6.8%
4.	Boston University	2,940	10.3%
5.	University of Wisconsin, Madison	2,919	6.7%
6.	University of California, Los Angeles	2,859	8.6%
7.	Ohio State University, main campus	2,790	5.2%
8.	Columbia University	2,673	15.0%
9.	University of Pennsylvania	2,654	13.1%
10.	University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign	2,569	7.1%
11.	University of Minnesota, Minneapolis-St. Paul	2,510	5.9%
12.	University of Michigan, Ann Arbor	2,465	6.9%
13.	University of Arizona	2,403	6.9%
14.	University of Maryland, College Park	2,352	6.4%
15.	George Washington University	2,275	11.8%
16.	State University of New York, Buffalo	2,242	8.0%
17.	Michigan State University	2,201	4.9%
18.	Harvard University	2,197	12.6%
19.	Southern Illinois University, Carbondale	2,148	8.9%
20.	University of Houston, University Park	2,130	7.0%
21.	Purdue University, main campus	2,120	6.1%
22.	University of California, Berkeley	2,100	6.6%
23.	Pennsylvania State University, main campus	2,064	5.5%
24.	Iowa State University	2,045	7.7%
25.	Northeastern University	2,028	5.6%
26.	Cornell University	2,027	10.8%
27.	New York University	2,026	6.6%
28.	Arizona State University	2,005	4.6%
29.	Indiana University, Bloomington	1,990	5.9%
29.	Stanford University	1,990	15.0%
31.	Massachusetts Institute of Technology	1,981	20.9%
32.	University of Iowa	1,937	6.6%
33.	Texas A&M University, main campus	1,877	4.8%
34.	Rutgers University	1,849	5.6%
35.	University of Miami	1,828	13.2%
36.	University of Hawaii, Manoa	1,807	9.8%
37.	Howard University	1,786	15.2%
38.	University of Kansas	1,762	6.8%
39.	University of Florida	1,752	5.1%
40.	California State University, Long Beach	1,749	4.9%
41.	Oregon State University	1,747	11.2%
41.	New Jersey Institute of Technology	1,747	22.8%
43.	University of Washington	1,743	5.2%
44.	City University of New York, City College	1,736	13.6%
45.	University of Toledo	1,712	7.5%
46.	Northern Virginia Community College	1,650	4.9%
47.	University of Massachusetts, Amherst	1,631	6.2%
48.	University of Oregon, main campus	1,626	8.8%
49.	Oklahoma State University, main campus	1,615	7.9%
50.	City University of New York, Baruch College	1,552	9.4%
51.	University of North Texas	1,536	6.3%
52.	Brigham Young University	1,534	5.5%
52.	University of Missouri, Columbia	1,534	6.5%
54.	Syracuse University	1,527	9.1%
55.	State University of New York, Stony Brook	1,520	10.2%
56.	California State University, Los Angeles	1,500	7.1%
57.	Temple University	1,478	5.3%
58.	University of Illinois, Chicago	1,427	5.9%
59.	University of Pittsburgh	1,397	4.9%
60.	American University	1,394	12.0%
61.	Wayne State University	1,386	4.5%
62.	Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University	1,351	5.5%
63.	Ohio University	1,253	7.3%
64.	University of Oklahoma, Norman	1,203	5.8%
65.	New York Institute of Technology	1,197	15.8%
66.	University of the District of Columbia	1,176	10.4%
67.	Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge	1,167	4.3%
68.	University of California, San Diego	1,161	6.7%
69.	University of Georgia	1,155	4.3%
70.	San Francisco State University	1,135	3.8%
70.	University of Utah	1,135	4.7%
72.	University of Texas, Arlington	1,128	4.8%
73.	Georgetown University	1,107	9.6%
74.	Southern University and A&M College, main campus	1,100	12.5%
75.	University of Akron	1,098	4.1%
76.	University of California, Davis	1,069	5.0%
76.	Eastern Michigan University	1,069	4.4%
78.	North Carolina State University	1,049	4.1%
79.	Georgia State University	1,046	4.7%
80.	Texas Southern University	1,042	11.6%

Distribution by field of study

Field of study	1987-88		1988-89	
	Number of foreign students	Proportion of foreign students	Number of foreign students	Proportion of foreign students
Agriculture	7,930	2.3%	8,370	2.3%
Allied health	2,860	0.8%	3,500	1.0%
Architecture & environmental design	6,280	1.8%	5,720	1.6%
Area & ethnic studies	1,190	0.3%	1,170	0.3%
Business & management	66,990	18.8%	69,320	18.9%
Communications	5,060	1.4%	5,520	1.5%
Communications technologies	520	0.1%	350	0.1%
Computer & information sciences	26,680	7.5%	26,970	7.3%
Education	11,140	3.1%	11,210	3.1%
Engineering	73,880	20.7%	72,710	19.8%
English language	14,030	3.9%	16,020	4.4%
Foreign languages	3,650	1.0%	3,870	1.1%
Health sciences	11,050	3.1%	11,730	3.2%
Home economics	1,700	0.5%	1,920	0.5%
Industrial arts	710	0.2%	650	0.2%
Law	2,150	0.6%	2,130	0.6%
Letters	6,080	1.7%	5,410	1.5%
Liberal & general studies	11,020	3.1%	13,050	3.6%
Library & archival sciences	660	0.2%	720	0.2%
Life sciences	10,920	3.1%	11,590	3.2%
Mathematics	8,720	2.4%	8,290	2.3%
Military sciences	50	—	170	—
Multi/interdisciplinary studies	1,870	0.5%	1,960	0.5%
Parks & recreation	270	0.1%	260	0.1%
Personal & social development	1,840	0.5%	2,120	0.6%
Philosophy & religion	1,800	0.5%	1,680	0.5%
Physical sciences	16,930	4.8%	18,240	4.9%
Protective services	500	0.1%	570	0.2%
Psychology	3,510	1.0%	3,660	1.0%
Public affairs	3,020	0.8%	3,000	0.7%
Science technologies	1,400	0.4%	1,490	0.4%
Social sciences	19,160	5.4%	19,640	5.4%
Theology	2,720	0.8%	3,090	0.7%
Visual & performing arts	8,870	2.5%	10,370	2.8%
Vocational home economics	220	0.1%	220	0.1%
Undeclared	20,790	5.8%	19,640	5.4%
Total	356,187	100.0%	366,354	100.0%

Where they come from

Rank	Country or territory	Students	Rank	Country or territory	Students
1.	China	29,040	32.	Peru	2,370
2.	Taiwan	28,760	34.	Nicaragua	2,220
3.	Japan	24,000	35.	South Africa	2,180
4.	India	23,350	36.	Bangladesh	2,150
5.	Republic of Korea	20,610	37.	Kenya	2,130
6.	Malaysia	16,170	38.	Norway	2,110
7.	Canada	16,030	39.	Trinidad & Tobago	2,100
8.	Hong Kong	10,560	40.	Panama	2,080
9.	Iran	8,950	41.	Sri Lanka	2,060
10.	Indonesia	8,720	42.	Ethiopia	1,920
11.	Pakistan	7,050	43.	Egypt	1,850
12.	United Kingdom	6,800	44.	Bahamas	1,760
13.	Thailand	6,560	44.	Netherlands	1,760
14.	West Germany	6,340	46.	Argentina	1,750
15.	Nigeria	6,150	47.	Cyprus	1,710
16.	Mexico	5,780	47.	Sweden	1,710
17.	Lebanon	5,130	47.	Syria	1,710
18.	Saudi Arabia	4,970	50.	Australia	1,580
19.	Jordan	4,940	51.	Vietnam	1,560
20.	France	4,880	52.	Haiti	1,500
21.	Philippines	4,540	53.	United Arab Emirates	1,460
22.	Singapore	4,460	54.	Cameroon	1,410
23.	Greece	4,360	55.	Ireland	1,400
24.	Colombia	3,390	56.	Honduras	1,380
25.	Brazil	3,300	57.	El Salvador	1,280
26.	Spain	3,050	58.	Switzerland	1,210
27.	Venezuela	3,040	59.	Chile	1,140
28.	Turkey	3,010	60.	Ecuador	1,110
29.	Kuwait	2,730	61.	Ghana	1,060
30.	Israel	2,680	62.	Cuba	1,030
31.	Jamaica	2,420	63.	Morocco	1,020
32.	Italy	2,370	64.	Costa Rica	1,010

Note: Includes only countries with over 1,000 students in U.S. institutions.

Number of foreign students by state

1. California	49,291	14. Indiana	7,239	27. Kansas	5,420	40. New Mexico	1,392
2. Hawaii	44,034	15. Maryland	7,118	28. Minnesota	5,122	41. West Virginia	1,347
3. New York	37,802	16. Virginia	6,593	29. Connecticut	4,363	42. Vermont	1,285
4. Texas	23,240	17. Arizona	6,567	30. Colorado	4,275	43. New Hampshire	1,270
5. Massachusetts	19,808	18. Missouri	6,397	31. Alabama	4,149	44. Idaho	1,098
6. Florida	18,487	19. Oregon	6,395	32. Utah	4,136	45. Delaware	893
7. Illinois	15,768	20. Oklahoma	6,354	33. Tennessee	4,032	46. South Dakota	718
8. Pennsylvania	14,668	21. Washington	6,245	34. Mississippi	2,536	47. Maine	713
9. Ohio	13,289	22. Iowa	5,971	35. Kentucky	2,312	48. Nevada	695
10. Michigan	12,857	23. Georgia	5,861	36. South Carolina	2,127	49. Montana	692
11. North Dakota	11,163	24. Wisconsin	5,759	37. Arkansas	1,771	50. Wyoming	471
12. District of Columbia	9,212	25. Louisiana	5,729	38. Rhode Island	1,739	51. Alaska	290
13. New Jersey	9,136	26. North Carolina	5,479	39. Nebraska	1,695		

SOURCE: INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION

University Presidents Dominate Sports-Reform Panel

By DOUGLAS LEDERMAN

Eighteen people were named last week to round out a national commission to explore reforms in intercollegiate sports.

The new members include 10 university presidents, the president of the Coca-Cola Company, the head of higher education's biggest pension funds, and a Congressman.

The panel, formed in September by the Knight Foundation of Akron, Ohio, will be led by its co-chairmen, William C. Friday, former president of the University of North Carolina system, and the Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, president emeritus of the University of Notre Dame.

They, along with Richard D. Schultz, executive director of the National Collegiate Athletic Association, were selected when the panel was formed (*The Chronicle*, October 4).

Many of the members of the commission are part of the college-sports or higher-education establishments.

Advisory Group Dropped

Five of the 10 college presidents on the panel are current or former members of the National Collegiate Athletic Association's presidents' commission, including that panel's chairman, Martin A. Mas-



UCLA's Chancellor Charles E. Young: "There are things which must be done, and the colleges haven't done them on their own."

sengale, chancellor of the University of Nebraska at Lincoln.

The heavy involvement of N.C.A.A. insiders may raise fears among some critics of college sports that the panel will not push hard enough for change. In response to such criticism, the Knight Foundation dropped its plans to create an advisory commission of coaches, athletics director, and conference officials that

would have worked with the panel, according to several sources involved in discussions about setting up the commission.

Several members of the Knight panel argued last week that the involvement of top N.C.A.A. decision makers would enhance the commission's work, not detract from it.

"I think the presidents' commission is where the work has got to be done, so it helps to have the two groups working in real good harness," said Charles E. Young, chancellor of the University of California at Los Angeles, who is a member of both groups.

Mr. Young added, however, that he believed the presidents' commission had been unable to accomplish the needed reform on its own, and that the Knight panelists from outside higher education would give the body "added credibility."

"I believe that those who pay careful attention to what is happening are about to lose faith in the intercollegiate-athletics and higher-education establishments," Mr. Young said. "There are things which must be done, and the colleges haven't done them on their own. It may very well be they'll have a greater chance if there's a group that's serving as a watchdog, keeping the pressure on."

The Knight panel members from outside higher education include Richard W. Kazmaier, the 1951 Heisman Trophy winner from Princeton University, who has proposed that colleges create a special two-year certificate program for athletes who want to play professionally, and Rep. Tom McMillen, Democrat of Maryland, a co-sponsor of legislation that would require colleges to publish the graduation rates of their athletes.

One ingredient still missing from the Knight panel is a staff, which most observers agree will be a key to the commission's success. The lack of a strong staff that can lobby and gather information has been cited as a reason why the N.C.A.A. presidents' panel has been less effective than many had hoped.

Creed C. Black, president of the Knight Foundation and an *ex officio* member of the commission, said the panel hoped to hold its first meeting in January.

Other Commission Members

Following are members of the commission in addition to Messrs. Black, Friday, Hesburgh, Kazmaier, Massengale, McMillen, Schultz, and Young:

Lamar Alexander, president of U. of Tennessee.
John A. Dilligio, president of Michigan State U.
Douglas S. Dillbert, director of alumni affairs at U. of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.
Thomas E. Hearn, Jr., president of Wake Forest U.
Bryce Jordan, president of Pennsylvania State U.
Donald R. Keough, president of the Coca-Cola Company.
Chase N. Pearson, president of U. of Utah.
Jane Cahill Pfeiffer, former chairman of NBC.
A. Kenneth Fye, president of Southern Methodist U.
Donna Shulka, chancellor of U. of Wisconsin at Madison.
Lafayette T. Walker, chancellor emeritus of North Carolina Central U.; past president of the National Association of Intercollegiate Athletics.
James J. Whelan, president of Miami College; chairman of the American Council on Education.
Clifford B. Wharton, Jr., chairman and chief executive officer of the Teachers Insurance and Annuity Association-College Retirement Fund.

ATHLETICS NOTES

U. of Minnesota may reopen sports inquiry

U. of Nebraska backed in firing of adviser

The University of Minnesota-Twin Cities may reopen an inquiry into its sports program because of new charges raised in the trial of a former employee, who was convicted last week of swindling \$186,000 from the university.

A jury decided last week that Luther Darville, who worked in the Office of Minority and Special Student Affairs, had acted alone in doling out money to needy athletes and other students, although Mr. Darville contended that his superiors and university coaches knew what he was doing.

University officials said they would review the testimony and

determine whether any of the allegations raised during the trial need to be investigated further.

A former academic adviser at the University of Nebraska at Lincoln was not fired for investigating records of athletes, a jury decided last week.

The jury sided with university administrators and against Mary Jane Visser, who was fired in September 1988 because officials said she had performed poorly. She claimed that university officials had begun to question her job performance only after she raised questions about the sports program. —D.L.

Fact File: NCAA Budgets, 1988 and 1989

Revenue			
	1988	1989	Change
Division I men's basketball	\$64,383,800	\$69,748,000	+ 8%
Other Division I championships	7,118,200	7,733,000	+ 9%
Merchandising	—	2,341,400	n/c
Communications	3,071,400	1,014,600	- 67%
Investments	1,551,200	1,900,000	+ 22%
Football television assessments	1,300,000	1,425,000	+ 10%
Corporate sponsorships	1,260,000	1,310,000	+ 4%
Publishing	1,099,500	1,263,000	+ 15%
Membership dues	831,000	870,000	+ 5%
NCAA Foundation	—	854,000	n/c
Division II championships	759,200	685,000	- 9%
Division III championships	396,900	364,000	- 8%
General	239,800	240,000	0%
Total revenue	\$82,011,000	\$89,728,000	+ 9%

Spending			
	1988	1989	Change
Division I men's basketball distribution	\$32,140,800	\$35,527,200	+ 11%
Championships:			
Transportation, per diem	11,391,600	10,003,000	- 12%
Administration	4,232,600	5,521,600	+ 30%
Other distributions	3,390,860	3,852,200	+ 14%
Grants to members	3,520,000	3,626,700	+ 3%
Communications department	3,185,200	3,516,000	+ 11%
General	2,706,400	2,794,700	+ 3%
Publishing department	2,383,200	2,557,000	+ 7%
Drug testing and education	1,950,000	2,210,000	+ 13%
Rent and office development	766,200	2,089,500	+ 173%
Enforcement department	1,748,400	1,933,000	+ 11%
Executive department	—	1,910,000	n/c
Insurance	1,665,000	1,825,000	+ 10%
Legal services	1,750,000	1,750,000	0%
Administration department	1,743,300	1,453,500	- 17%
Committees	1,180,000	1,391,000	+ 18%
Championships department	1,175,000	1,200,000	+ 2%
Royalties to members	900,000	1,157,000	+ 29%
Scholarships	550,000	1,036,000	+ 88%
Legislative services department	840,500	1,033,000	+ 23%
Business department	751,000	1,030,000	+ 37%
Compliance services	720,100	873,000	+ 21%
Youth sports programs	857,800	659,500	- 23%
Contingency	352,040	449,100	+ 28%
Visitors center	—	331,000	n/c
National Forum	1,131,000	—	n/c
Grant to National Collegiate Foundation	1,000,000	—	n/c
Total expenditures	\$82,011,000	\$89,728,000	+ 9%

n/c—not comparable

SOURCE: NATIONAL COLLEGIATE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION

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News Summary

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Scholars in a many fields are now undertaking research on the urban underclass: Page A4.

Civil-rights scholars say that economic equality still eludes members of minority groups, despite gains made in the 1960's: Page A4.

Interest is growing in improving the training of teaching assistants, which experts say remains in a primitive state of development: Page A17.

Legislation passed by Congress last week kept alive two tax breaks strongly supported by colleges and universities: Page A21.

President Bush last week praised U.S. higher education and urged university officials to work with state governments in setting goals for the country's schools: Page A28.

The West German government will split \$24-million among three American universities to support the development of centers to study Germany and Europe: Page A31.

A proposal to shorten seasons in college sports is among 130 rules changes to be voted on by members of the National Collegiate Athletic Association in January: Page A44.

The murders of six Jesuits at El Salvador's Central American University were denounced by that country's president and sparked protests in the United States: Page A47.

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Holding a sign that translates "People, Straighten Up," Czechoslovak students demonstrate just before a strike that shut down all universities in Prague.

Czech Students' Protest Over Crackdown by Police Leads to Biggest Demonstrations in 20 Years

By BURTON BOLLAG

PRAGUE

University students were behind a key protest here last week that mushroomed into the biggest anti-government demonstrations Czechoslovakia has seen in more than two decades.

Angered by a violent police crackdown on peaceful student demonstrators several days earlier, the protesters began an occupation and strike that closed all universities in the capital, including the prestigious Charles University. State-controlled news media confirmed that academic institutions in Brno and Bratislava, among other cities, also had been disrupted.

In Prague, the student action quickly

turned into a protest march by as many as 200,000 people, state-run news media said. Many of the protesters condemned the hard-line, Communist-controlled government and demanded free elections.

Call for a General Strike

By midweek, an estimated 80,000 students were on strike throughout the nation, and protest leaders said workers were prepared to heed their call for a two-hour general strike on November 27.

Many university faculty members and high-school students supported the student strike. So did actors, some of whom canceled performances and invited would-

Continued on Page A50

Colleges Try New Ways to Insure Minority Students Make It to Graduation

By DENISE K. MAGNER

Recognizing that it makes little sense to recruit minority students if most of them leave without degrees, colleges are seeking better answers to an old question: What works in helping students succeed in higher education?

Some are experimenting with new programs—and some state lawmakers are devising new policies—to keep more minority students on the track to graduation. Several colleges and universities say their new programs are indeed helping more minority students to attain a degree.

More and more scholars, however, believe many of the efforts will fall short. The only way to increase significantly the number of minority students who graduate, they say, is to change the way colleges do business.

Some educators are calling on colleges to diversify their curricula by infusing them with ideas beyond those of Western cultures. Their calls have been widely debated on many campuses. Many others are now recommending broader structural changes that would involve the faculty more deeply in the academic lives of new

Cuts in U.S. Budget Hit Student Aid, Science Research

200,000 grants may be dropped; a million may be trimmed

By THOMAS J. DeLOUGHRY

WASHINGTON

Congress and the President last week agreed to leave in place some across-the-board cuts in federal spending for fiscal 1990, which began in October. The cuts make significant reductions in the amount of money available for student aid and research.

The resulting budget could eliminate grants for nearly 200,000 students in the 1990-91 academic year and reduce grants for a million others.

The cuts could also jeopardize Pell Grant awards for the second half of academic 1989-90, because some money from the new budget is needed to pay for shortfalls expected in the program in the spring. Pell Grants for the 1989-90 academic year were awarded under the fiscal 1989 budget.

The cuts could also take about \$28-million from the \$2-billion 1990 budget of the National Science Foundation. The N.S.F. would be left with an increase of about 8 per cent over 1989. At the National Institutes of Health, officials were not sure how the cuts would affect their programs.

Education Department officials were studying the situation and were expected to announce this week how reductions in their programs would be made.

Council Estimates Losses

Analysts at the American Council on Education estimated the effects for the 1990-91 academic year based on an expected cut of 1.7 per cent across all programs. They predicted the loss of:

- 192,000 Pell Grants.
- 12,000 Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants.
- 16,000 College Work-Study awards.
- 3,000 Perkins Student Loans.
- 3,000 State Student Incentive Grants.

In addition, more than a third of the 3 million Pell Grant recipients would have their grants reduced, the analysts said.

The budget cuts were included in a definition
Continued on Page A23

students—for instance, by rewarding professors for innovative teaching that reaches out to students.

"While colleges are running special programs, they must be changing the institution
Continued on Page A36

CBS to Pay \$1-Billion Over 7 Years to Televisio NCAA Basketball

Exclusive pact eliminates cable broadcasts of both men's and women's tournaments: Page A43.

MARGINALIA

From *Nature*:

"Seamounts, it is generally thought, are the result of volcanism at the sea floor. But on Leg 125, we drilled some remarkable and quite different seamounts between the deep ocean trenches and active island-arc volcanoes of the Mariana and Izu-Bonin regions south of Japan.

"These seamounts are draped not by lavas but by muds. . . ."

No dread, deep-water insects on those seamounts, we're glad to know.

The *Nature* article bears the title "Plumbing the Pacific sinks," which puts us in mind of fitting out the ocean with kitchen faucets and drain lines—which, in the 21st century, scientists may find is how the Seven Seas really work.

From *USA Weekend*:

"Q When and where did Jim McMahon get his first injury?"

"The quarterback's litany of injuries goes back a loooong way. . . . His first football-related injury occurred during his career at Brigham Young University (1979-1982), where he separated his shoulder and underwent knee surgery."

Score another triumph for sports medicine.

From the University of Northern Colorado *Mirror*:

"The UNC Environmental Studies program will present the *Global Warming Dilemma and How to Respond* in Kepner Auditorium. The free event will allow the university community to get up-to-date facts on the situation and to discuss appropriate courses of action in lieu of the evidence."

A scholarly approach if ever we heard of one.

Headline in the *Daily Egyptian*, the newspaper at Southern Illinois University at Carbondale:

YOUNG SOVIETS FAIR BETTER
ON TEST ABOUT GEOGRAPHY
THAN AMERICANS

They probably do better on spelling, too.

Memorandum at Baruch College:

"This is to inform you that the program formerly known as Scholar Assistance Program (SAP) is now called RESEARCH ASSISTANCE PROGRAM. The acronym will be RAP."

It's about time.

Central Connecticut State University's *Bulletin* tells us: "Professor of English Dr. Brendan Galvin [is] an internationally acclaimed port."

Prosit!

—C.G.

In Brief

U. of Cal. President
Sets Seismic-Safety Plans

OAKLAND, CAL. — David P. Gardner, president of the University of California, has announced a six-point seismic-safety plan for the nine-campus system, including the proposed borrowing of \$50-million to begin strengthening buildings considered most vulnerable to damage from earthquakes.

The university must spend approximately \$500-million over all for earthquake safety, officials said. Up to \$33-million is being sought now to repair damage from the October 17 earthquake on the Berkeley, San Francisco, and Santa Cruz campuses.

Mr. Gardner's plan calls for a review of earthquake preparedness and disaster plans on all of the university's campuses. It also seeks an additional \$20-million in state funds for seismic-safety corrections and the formation of a "strike force" of university experts to conduct further inspections of campus buildings.

The university would repay the \$50-million it proposes to borrow with fees received from the U.S. Department of Energy for its management of three federal research and weapons laboratories, Mr. Gardner said. The university's Board of Regents is expected to consider the proposal at a meeting early next year.

National Panel to End
University Affiliation

CHARLOTTESVILLE, VA.—The National Policy Board for Educational Administration voted last week to drop its affiliation with the University of Virginia and to reorganize as an independent coalition.

The organization, which includes the executive directors and presidents of 10 major education associations, also decided to change its mission, according to Scott D. Thomson, who was appointed executive secretary.

Mr. Thomson said the reorganized body would concentrate more on the design and content of professional programs to prepare school administrators and less on administrative structure, admissions, and recruitment.

Mr. Thomson, who is retiring in February as executive director of the National Association of Secondary School Principals, said the board expected to establish a new office in Washington or northern Virginia.

College Bans 'Lofts'
After Campus Fire

SMITHFIELD, R.I.—Officials at Bryant College have banned the use of wooden "lofts" in students' rooms after a fire in a dormitory this month caused between \$250,000 and \$300,000 in damage. No one was injured.

William H. Rupp, the college's director of public information, said that although the fire is believed to have been caused by an

overloaded electrical circuit that ignited a mattress, a loft in the room helped spread the flames. Lofts are a type of wooden bed frame that allow students to raise their mattress off the floor and store items underneath.

Because they constitute a fire hazard, lofts have been banned at some colleges and universities in the state. Bryant was considering a ban when the fire occurred.

Ninety-six students in the four-story dormitory had to be relocated for a week.

U. of Texas Students Held
for Running Betting Ring

AUSTIN, TEX. — Two undergraduate students and one graduate of the University of Texas at Austin have been charged with running a gambling operation that attracted nearly \$100,000 per weekend in sports bets.

The three—Adam Don, Dan Sachnowitz, and Christopher J. Trapp—ran the operation out of an apartment near the university campus, according to Austin police. They were charged with a felony offense of engaging in organized crime by keeping a gambling place. The three were released from jail after posting \$15,000 bail each.

Mr. Don and Mr. Sachnowitz are juniors majoring in business and economics, respectively, and Mr. Trapp was graduated last summer with a degree in finance.

University officials said they did not plan to investigate the

What They're Reading
on College Campuses

Previous
Survey



The Calvin and Hobbes Lazy Sunday Book, by Bill Watterson

5

2. The PreHistory of the Far Side, by Gary Larson

7

3. The Night of the Mary Kay Commandos, by Berke Breathed

1

4. Among Schoolchildren, by Tracy Kidder

—

5. Breathing Lessons, by Anne Tyler

10

6. A Brief History of Time, by Stephen W. Hawking

9

7. All I Really Need to Know I Learned in Kindergarten, by Robert Fulghum

6

8. Foucault's Pendulum, by Umberto Eco

—

9. Codependent No More, by Melody Beattie

—

10. Clear and Present Danger, by Tom Clancy

4

The Chronicle's list of best-selling books was compiled from information supplied by stores serving the following campuses: American U.; Baylor U.; Bucknell U.; Carleton College; Carnegie Mellon U.; Case Western Reserve U.; Central Michigan U.; Dartmouth College; Denison U.; Idaho State U.; Iowa State U.; Kent State U.; Lawrence U.; Lehigh U.; Mankato State U.; Montana State U.; New York U.; Pennsylvania State U.; Portland State U.; Princeton U.; San

Francisco State U.; Southern Methodist U.; Stanford U.; Tulane U.; U. of California at San Diego; U. of Hawaii; U. of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign; U. of Iowa; U. of Missouri at Columbia; U. of Nebraska at Lincoln; U. of New Orleans; U. of Notre Dame; U. of Pittsburgh; U. of Puget Sound; U. of Washington; U. of Wisconsin at Madison; U. of Wisconsin at Milwaukee; and Wichita State U. Reports covered sales of hardcover and paperback trade books in October.

campuses in Macon and Atlanta. In declining to hear the case, the court let stand an appeals-court ruling that the university had waited too long to file the lawsuit.

A jury had awarded the university \$2.4-million, but the manufacturers appealed. The 11th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals overturned the jury verdict, citing Georgia's four-year statute of limitations on property-damage cases.

Mercer has spent more than \$2-million to remove asbestos materials that were placed in its buildings before and during the 1970's, before the federal government declared the substance a hazardous air pollutant, said Corinne A. Houpt, the university's general counsel.

College Official Quits
After Shoplifting Arrest

RADFORD, VA.—The vice-president for student affairs at Radford University has resigned after being caught trying to steal a \$17 wallet from a Roanoke, Va., department store.

James S. Hartman, who was vice-president for 11 years, admitted in Roanoke General District Court that he had tried to take the merchandise in August before he was stopped by security guards.

The judge did not decide Mr. Hartman's guilt or innocence, but took the charge of concealment under advisement. His decision allows the case to be dropped.

Mr. Hartman resigned last month, but his resignation does not become effective until the end of June. He has been reassigned to do special projects in student affairs until that time, according to a Radford spokesman.

The university administration tried to keep the case secret, but a Roanoke newspaper broke the story.

Cal. State Rehires
Professor It Fired

NORTHBRIDGE, CAL.—A professor at California State University at Northridge has been reinstated after being fired last year for exposing himself to two female faculty members in what he said was a prank.

Darrick Danta, a tenured associate professor of geography, was given his job back under an agreement reached with university officials during a hearing on his dismissal before an arbitrator.

Mr. Danta declined to comment on a report that he now faces a one-year suspension without pay starting in January as part of the settlement. University officials would not disclose details of the case because it is a personnel matter.

Christine M. Rodrigue and Carolyn McGovern-Bowen have filed a civil suit against the university, charging that they were unfairly dismissed after lodging sexual-harassment complaints against Mr. Danta. The two were later re-

matter, because police do not believe the gambling took place on campus. A police spokesman said, however, that most of the bettors were believed to be current or former university students.

Former Purchasing Agent
Sentenced for Embezzling

SAN FRANCISCO—A former purchasing agent for the biochemistry department at the University of California at San Francisco has been sentenced to two years in prison for embezzling \$310,000 from the university.

The purchasing agent, John T. Glennon, also was ordered to pay \$10,000 in restitution, the maximum required under state law. The remaining \$300,000 represents a loss to the university, a campus lawyer said.

Mr. Glennon, who pleaded guilty to one count of theft of public funds, used a bogus billing system he set up to embezzle the money, investigators said.

Court Refuses to Hear
Mercer Asbestos Case

WASHINGTON — The Supreme Court has refused to hear a case involving a lawsuit filed by Mercer University against several manufacturers of asbestos-containing materials.

Mercer initially filed the suit in 1985, seeking to recover the cost of removing asbestos-containing materials from buildings on its